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TWELFTH PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 1001 (1995) of 30 June 1995, in which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) until 15 September and requested me to report before that date on the situation in the country.

2. In that resolution, the Security Council declared that UNOMIL's mandate would not be renewed unless the Liberian parties made serious and substantial progress towards the implementation of the Akosombo and Accra agreements. The Council urged the parties to install the Council of State, re-establish a comprehensive and effective cease-fire, commence the disengagement of forces and agree upon a timetable and schedule for the implementation of all other aspects of the agreements, in particular the disarmament process. The Council also expressed its readiness to consider restoring UNOMIL to its full strength, with appropriate adjustments to its mandate and its relationship with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), as well as to consider other aspects of post-conflict peace-building in Liberia, should significant progress in the peace process be achieved by 15 September. The present report covers the major developments in Liberia since my eleventh progress report of 10 June 1995 (S/1995/473).

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

3. In my last report, I informed the Security Council that, at their summit meeting held at Abuja from 17 to 20 May 1995, the Heads of State of the ECOWAS Committee of Nine on Liberia had requested the leaders of the Liberian parties to conduct the necessary consultations, with a view to reaching a final agreement on the composition of the Council of State. The Heads of State and Government had also entrusted their respective Foreign Ministers with responsibility for reconvening a meeting of the Liberian parties in order to resolve any outstanding issues in this regard.

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4. In July, the Liberian parties held two meetings in Monrovia under the auspices of the Women Groups of Liberia and ECOWAS, respectively, as a follow-up to the Abuja summit. Liberian faction leaders also consulted extensively with the current Chairman of ECOWAS, President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana, and other leaders of the subregion on ways to move the peace process forward. In addition, my Special Representative, Mr. Anthony Nyakyi, and the representatives of ECOWAS and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) continued their efforts to facilitate the peace process. They consulted intensively with Liberian leaders, traditional Chiefs, the Liberian National Transitional Government (LNTG) and non-governmental groups.

5. The consultations sponsored by the Women Groups of Liberia were held from 13 to 17 July and included representatives of all of the Liberian factions except the Liberian Peace Council (LPC) and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). These consultations resulted in the adoption of a resolution endorsing a six-member Council of State, and reaffirming the factions' commitment to disarmament, the creation of safe havens and the reopening of roads and ports. It also supported the formula for the distribution of government portfolios, as well as posts in public corporations and autonomous agencies, agreed to by the parties in Cotonou from 3 to 5 November 1993.

6. The Consultative Meeting of the Liberian parties, facilitated by ECOWAS, took place at Monrovia from 19 to 23 July. Representatives of the Chairman of ECOWAS and the Government of Nigeria as well as my Special Representative and a delegation from the Carter Center acted as facilitators during the meeting. They urged the parties to make every effort to secure the participation in the talks of Alhaji Kromah and Mr. Charles Taylor. While those factions that attended the meeting endorsed the resolution adopted by the Women Groups of Liberia, LPC objected to the designation of Chief Tamba Tailor as the Chairman of the new Council of State. The parties also discussed the issue of power-sharing between the two wings of the United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO) and decided to establish a technical committee to facilitate an agreement between them. It appears that the two wings of ULIMO have not yet been able fully to resolve their differences. Mr. Taylor travelled to Accra, where he discussed with the Chairman of ECOWAS and the Eminent Person of OAU for Liberia, Reverend Canaan Banana, the modalities of convening an all-inclusive meeting of the Liberian factions.

7. At their eighteenth summit meeting, held on 28 and 29 July at Accra, the ECOWAS Heads of State discussed the situation in Liberia. They adopted a resolution (S/1995/701, annex) calling on the Security Council to review its decision, in resolution 1001 (1995), to withdraw UNOMIL from Liberia if the peace process had not progressed significantly by 15 September and stating that the withdrawal of UNOMIL would compromise the efforts made by ECOMOG and affect the situation in the subregion. They also renewed their appeal to the international community to provide financial resources to ECOWAS and logistic support to ECOMOG for the restoration of peace to Liberia.

8. Following further consultations with particular ECOWAS leaders and Liberian parties and with the concurrence of the Government of Nigeria, the Chairman of ECOWAS convened a meeting of the factions at Abuja from 16 to 19 August. The leaders of all the parties, as well as Chief Tamba Tailor, representing the

traditional chiefs, attended the meeting. Representatives of the Nigerian Government, the Eminent Person of OAU for Liberia and my Special Representative were also present as facilitators. They were assisted by the Inter-Faith Mediation Committee and representatives of the Women Groups of Liberia.

9. The Abuja talks culminated on 19 August in the signing by the Liberian parties of an agreement (S/1995/742, annex), amending and supplementing the Cotonou and Akosombo accords, as subsequently clarified by the Accra agreements. The Abuja Agreement provided for and resulted in, inter alia, the establishment of a comprehensive cease-fire on 26 August 1995 at midnight and a new six-member Council, which was installed on 1 September 1995, one day ahead of schedule. The Council is composed of: Mr. Wilton Sankawolo as its Chairman; Dr. George Boley, representing the coalition of LPC, the Central Revolutionary Council of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (CRC-NPFL) and the Lofa Defense Force (LDF); Alhaji Kromah of ULIMO; Mr. Oscar Quiah of the Liberia National Council (LNC); Chief Tamba Tailor; and Mr. Charles Taylor of NPFL. The AFL has been given the defence portfolio, while General Roosevelt Johnson's wing of ULIMO (ULIMO-J) was given a number of ministerial posts. The new Council of State would remain in power for a period of one year, until the holding of elections on 20 August 1996. The Agreement also included a schedule of implementation (see annex I) and a formula for the distribution of government posts, which the parties have implemented.

10. The new Council of State was inaugurated on 1 September in Monrovia, at a ceremony attended by the Chairman of ECOWAS and representatives of the Heads of State of Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Togo. The representative of OAU for Liberia, the Special Envoy of the United States and my Special Representative also attended the ceremony. The new Council of State held its first session immediately after its installation. The reports I have received indicate that the new transitional government enjoys the full support of all the key political leaders of Liberia, including Dr. Amos Sawyer, former President of the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU) of Liberia and Mr. David Kpomakpor, former Chairman of the Council of State. The new government has also been warmly welcomed by the population at large.

11. The new Council of State has already announced the new appointments to the Cabinet and assigned oversight responsibilities of Ministries, autonomous agencies and public corporations to Council members. Nominations to the Supreme Court have also been made and consultations are under way to fill the few remaining posts in the Transitional Legislative Assembly and the Electoral Commission.

III. MILITARY AND SECURITY ASPECTS

12. During the period prior to the entry into force of the cease-fire, no major offensive was undertaken by any faction, although minor skirmishes occurred between Alhaji Kromah's wing of ULIMO (ULIMO-K) and General Roosevelt Johnson's wing of ULIMO (ULIMO-J) in the western region and between NPFL and LPC in the eastern region. In addition, prevailing problems of command and control within the factions continued to result in banditry and harassment of civilians. In this connection, ECOMOG has stepped up its patrols in the eastern region.

13. Following an agreement on 15 July between NPFL and ULIMO-J to reopen the Kakata-Bong Mines and Kakata-Gbarnga highways, ECOMOG extended its presence in the area up to Konola. Commercial traffic has since been restored in both these areas and relief supplies have started moving to Gbarnga and Bong Mines. This development has significantly contributed to confidence-building among the factions and the local population. In another confidence-building measure, the Council of State, taking advantage of ECOMOG's extended presence in the interior, established local administrations and appointed superintendents for the counties of Margibi, Grand Bassa, Montserrado, Bomi and Grand Cape Mount.

14. In accordance with the provisions of the Abuja Agreement, the cease-fire was re-established on 26 August at midnight. An ECOWAS delegation, led by the Deputy Foreign Minister of Ghana, Mr. Mohamed Chambas, visited Liberia from 25 to 27 August to assess the situation on the ground. The delegation confirmed that, in accordance with the Agreement, the factions had sent instructions to their respective forces to lay down arms and observe the cease-fire. Since the cease-fire came into effect, one allegation of a minor violation has been reported. In this connection, the Cease-fire Violations Committee, chaired by UNOMIL and consisting of ECOMOG and representatives of LNTG and the factions, met on 4 September to review with the factions plans for monitoring the cease-fire and the implementation of the other provisions of the peace agreement, including disarmament and demobilization. A Disarmament Committee, chaired by ECOMOG and comprising UNOMIL, LNTG and representatives of the armed factions, with the participation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), has also been established to draw up plans for the disengagement of forces, disarmament and the exchange of prisoners of war.

15. In section VII of my last report (S/1995/473), I informed the Security Council of my intention to withdraw those UNOMIL military observers who, in the absence of a cease-fire and the resumption of disarmament, could not perform their monitoring functions effectively. In this connection, during the month of July, 17 observers were redeployed to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). UNOMIL's military strength currently consists of 45 observers and 7 medical personnel (see annexes II and III). However, with the conclusion of the Abuja Agreement, the entry into force of the cease-fire and the installation of the Council of State, I believe that UNOMIL should have the resources required to fulfil its mandate and, in particular, to monitor the cease-fire and the disengagement of forces. I therefore intend to increase immediately the military component of UNOMIL by some 42 observers. These additional observers will enable the Mission to strengthen its current deployment at Buchanan and Kakata and to re-establish a presence at Tubmanburg and, subsequently, at Gbarnga and Tapeta, subject to the security situation and to the deployment of ECOMOG at those locations.

16. In accordance with the Cotonou Peace Agreement (S/26272, annex) and the exchange of letters of 7 October 1993 between me and the Chairman of ECOWAS, ECOMOG is responsible for providing security to unarmed United Nations military observers and civilian staff. This remains the basic premise for all United Nations operations in Liberia. Hence, the proposed deployment of additional UNOMIL personnel will depend on ECOMOG's ability to guarantee and provide effective security for these personnel.

17. Plans for the further expansion of UNOMIL, to carry out its responsibilities under the Abuja Agreement, are also being prepared. As indicated in my last report, UNOMIL and ECOMOG are discussing a joint concept of operations, to enable the two operations to carry out their respective functions more effectively.

18. UNOMIL was invited to attend the ECOWAS Chiefs of Staff Meeting held at Accra on 4 and 5 September to work out the modalities for the implementation of the military aspects of the Abuja Agreement. ECOWAS stated its determination to keep up the momentum generated by the Agreement, and thus the international community, in particular the United Nations, was urgently requested to support ECOMOG and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of combatants. It was strongly felt that the failure to focus on meeting the requirements of combatants could adversely affect the peace process.

IV. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

19. The reporting period saw a significant expansion in humanitarian assistance activities. As noted above, negotiations between ECOMOG, UNOMIL and a number of factions resulted in the opening of critical roads from Kakata to Gbarnga and from Kakata to Bong Mines. This development allowed United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to begin delivering aid to previously cut-off locations in central and northern Liberia. The importance of regular access to these populations was made clear by a recent nutritional assessment in the Upper Margibi/Lower Bong area, which found a global malnutrition rate of 56 per cent and an acute malnutrition rate of 42 per cent, affecting a population of 300,000 persons. United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and their partners are responding to this situation by strengthening their staffing complements and increasing deliveries of both food and non-food aid to that area. Despite the recent gains in access, logistical constraints and the absence of credible security guarantees for most parts of Liberia continue to prevent sustained humanitarian activity in much of the country, including Lofa county and south-west Liberia.

20. In addition to increasing their activities in new areas as they become secure, relief agencies continue to provide relatively unimpeded assistance to needy populations in ECOMOG-controlled areas. This includes the establishment of special task forces to address specific acute emergencies, including a cholera outbreak in Buchanan and critical needs in the Bomi, Cape Mount, Bong and Margibi areas. The high level of cooperation within the relief community was evident in the reopening of the Mechlin Bridge, a critical link between Monrovia and Buchanan, following a joint initiative of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, the Ministry of Works and donor countries.

21. The major humanitarian assistance organizations have agreed to a set of operating principles, designed to maintain a common approach to working in the Liberian context. These principles, developed under the auspices of the United Nations, complement a letter addressed by my Special Representative to faction leaders, stressing the importance of free and unconditional access to populations in need.

22. Major United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and donor country representatives in Liberia have also adopted a joint mission statement emphasizing the importance of neutral, impartial and need-driven humanitarian assistance, the promotion of self-reliance among those populations receiving assistance, and the efficient use of resources. This mission statement will form the basis of an inter-agency consolidated appeal for Liberia, which I intend to launch shortly. The appeal will include a strategy for expanding humanitarian activities throughout the country as peaceful conditions are consolidated.

23. The recent positive developments in the peace process have highlighted the important role to be played by the humanitarian community in the process of demobilization. United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and their partners are developing means of assuring the smooth and permanent reabsorption of demobilized fighters into civilian society. They are also developing programmes for the reintegration of internally displaced persons and refugees. It is important to the success of the peace process that such programmes and projects be adequately funded.

V. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

24. Since the inception of the Liberian crisis in late 1989, organizations of the United Nations system have provided humanitarian assistance to meet the immediate needs of people affected by the conflict, while also pursuing rehabilitation and resettlement programmes wherever local conditions allowed. Non-governmental organizations, both national and international, play an important role in the relief and reconstruction effort.

25. Even so, during the first half of 1995, international assistance continued to be heavily weighted towards emergency relief. United Nations agencies provided approximately $27 million worth of assistance, of which $14 million was in food aid. The main agencies and their activities are described below.

26. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provides hand tools, vegetable seeds and technical advice to support agricultural reactivation and to increase household food security. FAO also sponsors projects to promote cassava processing and to support fishing communities. These activities amounted to $1.5 million in the first half of this year, bringing assistance to some 29,000 families.

27. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has focused its assistance on the establishment of a local foundation for rehabilitation, through sectoral survey and studies, and the provision of small grants to vulnerable groups, particularly women and the displaced, to start up small businesses. It is intended that, by the end of 1996, over 2,800 businesses would have been created through this programme. UNDP also provides logistical support for assistance to some 70 per cent of Liberia's 450,000 internally displaced persons, as well as direct assistance to civic community groups. It is also considering a project for the rehabilitation of Liberia's airports. Including the expenditure on the proposed airport project, UNDP disbursements for the period amounted to $3.4 million.

28. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides multisectoral assistance to Sierra Leonean and other refugees in Liberia, including food, transport, legal assistance and protection, health and education, among other services. Close to $1 million was disbursed under these programmes during the first half of 1995. UNHCR also has a modest repatriation programme which has helped some 7,000 Liberian refugees return to their country since the start of the year. Over the past month, however, approximately 12,000 refugees have spontaneously returned to Liberia. UNHCR will soon send a mission to assess the requirements for the voluntary return of the nearly 800,000 Liberian refugees.

29. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides essential drugs to the National Drug Service and financial, logistical and technical support to country health teams. Work is under way on the establishment of a drug cost-sharing scheme and the training of health personnel.

30. UNICEF is also active in the reduction of protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) in children, through the provision of nutritional supplies and equipment to feeding programmes. Other programmes focus on disease control, immunization and emergency water supply to displaced-person camps and to peri-urban communities. Finally, UNICEF provides assistance to orphans, former child soldiers and abused women and girls. It disbursed $6.8 million under these programmes during the current year.

31. The World Food Programme (WFP) has four broad programmes in Liberia: general food distribution to 700,000 beneficiaries in Monrovia; food distribution to 260,000 displaced persons living in shelter camps; a school feeding programme with 160,000 beneficiaries; and food-for-work programmes providing assistance to 7,000 Liberians.

32. The World Health Organization (WHO) is involved in disseminating health and sanitation information to victims of the civil war, as well as providing maternal and child health and family planning services. It contributes to control and prevention of diseases, particularly cholera. It disbursed slightly less than $100,000 during the period under review.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

33. In its resolution 49/232 B of 12 July 1995, the General Assembly appropriated to the Special Account for UNOMIL the amount of $8,527,300 gross ($7,943,300 net), equivalent to a monthly rate of $1,421,200 gross ($1,323,900 net), for the maintenance of the Observer Mission during the period from 1 July to 31 December 1995, subject to the extension of the mandate of UNOMIL by the Security Council.

34. Therefore, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Mission and authorize me to strengthen the Mission as recommended in paragraph 39 of the present report, I shall request the General Assembly, at its fiftieth session, to make adequate financial provisions for UNOMIL's operations.

35. As at 28 August 1995, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNOMIL since the inception of the Mission amounted to $10.6 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations on 28 August was $3,003 million. As indicated in my previous reports, an amount of $2 million, which remains unpaid, has been borrowed from the Peace-keeping Reserve Fund so as to provide UNOMIL with the necessary cash-flow requirements.

36. As at 28 August, voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Implementation of the Cotonou Agreement in Liberia remain at $24 million, of which disbursements totalling $21.7 million have been authorized.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

37. In its resolution 1001 (1995), the Security Council urged the Liberian parties to make serious and substantial progress towards the implementation of the Akosombo and Accra agreements. Following the conclusion of the Abuja Agreement, the parties have installed the Council of State and re-established a comprehensive cease-fire which, at the time of the writing of the present report, appeared to be effective. Having agreed upon a timetable for the implementation of the provisions of the peace agreement, including disarmament and demobilization (see annex I), the parties, it has been reported, have begun the process of disengaging their forces.

38. While at least 10 peace agreements have been signed and broken since 1989, the prospects for peace in Liberia are perhaps better now than they have been at any time since the outbreak of the civil war. The agreement on the composition of the Council of State, the timely implementation of the cease-fire and the installation of the Council of State, as well as the participation of the faction leaders in that Council, indicate a renewed commitment by the parties to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Liberia. In addition, over the past few months, the ECOWAS States have effectively harmonized their policies towards Liberia. Their representatives have met with the faction leaders on numerous occasions to facilitate a final agreement. In the process, a new spirit of cooperation seems to have emerged between the Liberian parties and ECOWAS.

39. The United Nations and the international community can only welcome the latest Agreement and should stand ready to assist the parties in its implementation. The parties must, however, continue to demonstrate through concrete deeds their commitment to peace. In the meantime, I recommend that the Security Council consider extending the mandate of UNOMIL until 31 January 1996. During this period, in accordance with the Abuja Agreement, the parties should make every effort to complete the disengagement, assembly, disarmament and demobilization of their forces. Should they, at any time, fail to fulfil their commitments under the agreement, I would not hesitate to invite the Security Council to reconsider UNOMIL's involvement in the process.

40. While the success of the peace process in Liberia is primarily dependent upon the goodwill of the Liberian parties, there are several critical elements in this process, which require the full involvement and support of the international community. The nearly six-year-old civil war in Liberia has resulted in the break-up of the country's basic social fabric, the destruction

of its economy and infrastructure, all of which have significantly weakened the country's governmental institutions. The situation, however, is not completely bleak. Liberia is a country rich in natural resources, and I firmly believe that with appropriate support and assistance from the international community, Liberia could be put on the path to recovery in a relatively short period of time.

41. The process of demobilizing Liberia's estimated 50,000 to 60,000 combatants, of whom as many as 25 per cent are children, is a critical factor in the peace process. The first step in the process will be for combatants to give up their arms to ECOMOG, in accordance with the provisions of the peace agreement. But given the economic conditions in Liberia, many combatants have resorted to the rule of the gun in order to feed themselves and their families. Many of those demobilized under the Cotonou Agreement have either gone back to war or are involved in banditry. The effective reintegration of the ex-combatants into civilian life will, therefore, be an essential element in the peace process. UNOMIL, in consultation with the transitional government, ECOMOG, UNDP and other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, has established a task force on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, to develop a framework in which these issues can be addressed in an integrated manner. The inclusion of some aspects of these critical tasks in the budget of UNOMIL may now be necessary to guarantee the success of the peace process.

42. While the successful demobilization and reintegration of combatants into civilian life is critical to the establishment of peace and security in Liberia, the country's national police force does not, at present, have the capacity to maintain law and order even in Monrovia, where that function is, to some extent, performed by ECOMOG. Technical and logistic assistance should be provided in this area, so that the national police can effectively carry out its duties and progressively assume a greater share in the maintenance of law and order in the country.

43. ECOMOG, which has been entrusted with the primary responsibility for supervising the implementation of the peace agreements in Liberia, has been hampered in the performance of this complex task by a lack of financial and logistic resources. Such resources are necessary if ECOMOG is to deploy across the country, ensuring respect for various aspects of the Abuja Agreement. Over the past two years, the Chairman of ECOWAS and I have repeatedly appealed to the international community to provide the necessary assistance to ECOMOG, either bilaterally or through the Trust Fund established for this purpose. However, despite some contributions, the resources provided to enable ECOMOG to meet its requirements for logistical support have clearly been insufficient. A resolution adopted by ECOWAS on 29 June 1995 (S/1995/701, annex) called on the international community to provide adequate financial resources to ECOWAS and logistic support to ECOMOG for the restoration of peace to Liberia. I again urge Member States to provide the necessary assistance to ECOMOG. It will be recalled, in this connection, that pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 972 (1995) in which the Council requested me to report on the needs of ECOWAS States to maintain their troops in ECOMOG, I had provided in my report of 24 February 1995 (S/1995/158) an assessment of ECOMOG's logistic requirements

to the Security Council amounting to a total of $90,705,100. This assessment will need to be revised to reflect current needs.

44. I intend to consult the Chairman of ECOWAS on the possibility of holding a pledging conference for Liberia as soon as possible, to raise the resources needed by ECOMOG and for other needs critical to the advancement of the peace process in Liberia. In order to assess the requirements in the evolving implementation of the Abuja Agreement, I plan to dispatch a mission in the near future to Liberia to consult with the Liberian leaders and other interested parties. I will report to the Council on the mission's results and recommendations.

45. As noted in section III of the present report, it is my intention to deploy 42 additional military observers to UNOMIL, in order for the Mission to carry out its responsibilities in monitoring the cease-fire and the disengagement of forces. At the same time, UNOMIL will continue to work with ECOMOG on the adoption of a joint concept of operations. As indicated in my previous report (S/1995/473), this joint concept of operations would include measures to enhance the relationship between UNOMIL and ECOMOG and to enable these two operations to carry out their respective roles more effectively. The provision of security by ECOMOG for United Nations personnel is particularly important in this regard. UNOMIL's new concept of operations will also take into account the lessons learned over the past two years, as well as the additional role which the Akosombo Agreement called on the United Nations to play in the peace process. I intend to present to the Security Council for its consideration by the end of October UNOMIL's new concept of operations, which will include aspects of disarmament and demobilization.

46. One of the saddest features of the long civil war in Liberia has been the abuse of basic human rights. In addition, the suffering imposed on the Liberian people by the warring factions has increasingly been influenced by ethnic considerations. I therefore urge LNTG to foster conditions under which all groups of Liberian society, especially the most vulnerable, can live together in harmony, security and dignity. For its part, UNOMIL will continue, in accordance with Security Council resolution 866 (1993), to report on any major violations of international humanitarian law. UNOMIL's role in this regard will be reviewed in the context of the development of a concept of operations.

47. The new transitional government in Liberia faces many challenges in leading the country over the next year through the peace process to the holding of free and fair elections. Significant material assistance and other forms of support by the international community will be crucial in sustaining the process. I am, however, convinced that if the new government continues to show the commitment necessary to meet these challenges, the international community will support its efforts. But ultimately, it is the Liberian leaders who are primarily responsible for the restoration of peace in their country.

48. I would like to commend the Chairman of ECOWAS, President Rawlings of Ghana, the Head of State of Nigeria, General Sani Abacha, and all the States members of ECOWAS, as well as OAU, for the support they have given to the peace process in Liberia and for their commitment to ensuring its success. I would also like to thank my Special Representative and the military and civilian staff

of UNOMIL for their continuing efforts, under trying circumstances, to assist ECOWAS and the Liberian people in opening the way to a better future for the country and the subregion.

Annex I

Schedule of implementation of the Agreement from cease-fire to election - August 1995-August 1996

Step	Weeks	Period												
		Aug. 95	Sept. 95	Oct. 95	Nov. 95	Dec. 95	Jan. 96	Feb. 96	Mar. 96	Apr. 96	May 96	June 96	July 96	Aug. 96
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
1	2	26---	---4	Factions inform combatants of cease-fire										
2	3		5-26	Factions disengage from checkpoints/Present combat positions to areas under own arrangements										
3	3		5-26	Verification by ECOMOG/UNOMIL/LNTG/Warring factions										
4	2		15-30	Recce mission/build-up of logistics ECOMOG/UNOMIL/LNTG										
5	10			2---	-------	---14	Deployment of ECOMOG/UNOMIL to safe havens throughout counties							
6	4			8---	---8	Completion/Preparation for new assembly/encampment sites								
7	4				9---	---31	Combatants in assembly/encampment sites							
8	8					1---	---30 Disarmament/demobilization							
9	9					1---	-------	---2	Resettlement/Repatriation					
10					Preparations for elections				1---	-------	-------	-------	-------	---12
11											Election Day		-------	---20

Notes: 1. Cease-fire - 2359 hours, 26 August 1995 (midnight, 26/27 August 1995)

2. Installation of new Council of State - by 2 September 1995

3. Election day - 20 August 1996

4. Inauguration of new Government - 30 September 1996

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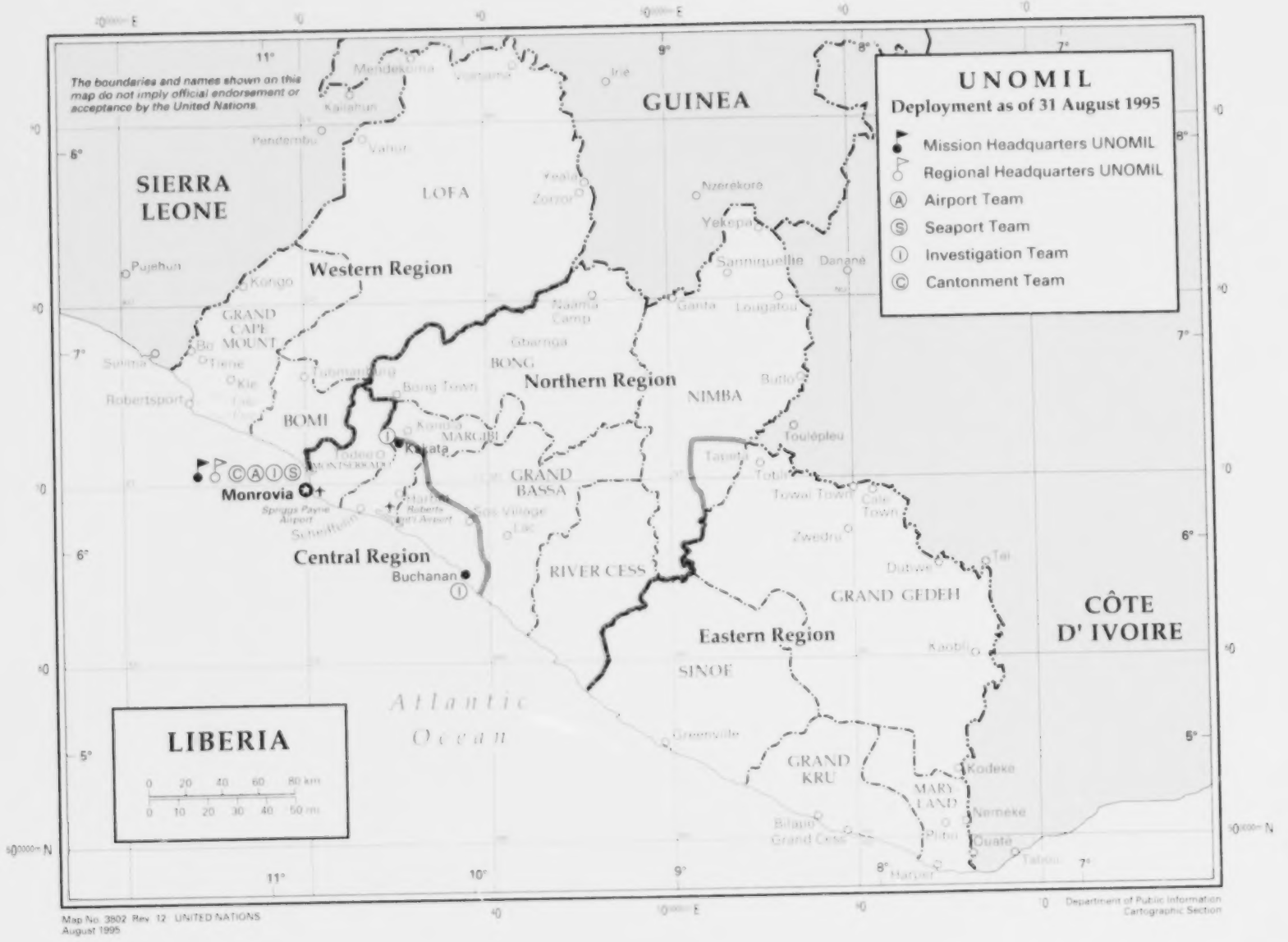
Annex II

Composition of military component of UNOMIL as at 31 August 1995

	Observers	Others	Total
Bangladesh	2	7	9
China	5		5
Czech Republic	6		6
Egypt	3		3
Guinea-Bissau	3		3
India	2		2
Jordan	3		3
Kenya	8		8
Malaysia	8		8
Pakistan	3		3
Uruguay	2	—	2
Total	45	7	52



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Fiftieth session
Item 14 of the provisional agenda*
REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC
ENERGY AGENCY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 8 September 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement made on 7 September 1995 by the President of the Republic of Kazakstan, Mr. Nursultan A. Nazarbaev, regarding illegal trafficking in nuclear materials (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 14 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Akmaral Kh. ARYSTANBEKOVA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Kazakstan
to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Statement by the President of the Republic of Kazakstan

The Republic of Kazakstan shares the concern of the international community and of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, regarding the illegal trafficking in nuclear materials, which is continuing in spite of the fact that the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons have decided to extend the Treaty indefinitely.

The risk of proliferation is also increasing as a result of the dismantling of large numbers of nuclear weapons, the activities of non-State organizations interested in acquiring nuclear devices, and the possibility of transferring nuclear materials and weapons to regions where national and inter-ethnic conflicts are taking place.

We support the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to resolve this problem. The Republic of Kazakstan has ratified the agreement with IAEA on the application of safeguards under the non-proliferation Treaty, and has thereby become part of the international system for monitoring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and their components.

However, technical measures alone cannot guarantee nuclear non-proliferation, since in this area the activities of non-State agents, precisely because of their clandestine nature, pose the greatest risk. A new climate of openness and transparency in nuclear matters is essential. The effectiveness of the non-proliferation regime depends on a high degree of political commitment by Governments in the field of international security; together, Governments must establish a stricter export monitoring and control regime. In this regard, the implementation of the proposal made by the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Boris Yeltsin, on the convening of a meeting in the spring of 1996 to discuss nuclear security issues can constitute an important step towards the uniting of efforts to prevent illegal trafficking in nuclear materials.

Almaty, 7 September 1995

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NATIONS

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LETTER DATED 11 SEPTEMBER 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With regard to the information concerning the occupied territories of the Republic of Croatia and the implementation of paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 820 (1993) provided in the letter dated 21 May 1993 addressed to your predecessor (S/25821), enclosed please find the updated list of settlements in the occupied territories.

The revised list results from the reintegration of three out of four former United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) Sectors into the legal and administrative system of the Republic of Croatia. Consequently, the number of occupied settlements has diminished from over 1,000 to only 130. The list should serve as a reference for interested Governments with regard to the specific mandate of the Government of Croatia concerning the import to, export from and transshipment through the occupied territories of Croatia, and it in effect replaces the similar list contained in the annex to document S/25821.

I would kindly request your assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-27523 (E) 110995 120995

/...

Annex

Temporarily occupied places in the territory of the Republic of Croatia

Place	New postal code number a/
Ada (near Laslovo)	31214
Aljmaš	31205
Antin	32213
Antunovac Tenjski	31216
Apševci (near Lipovac)	32246
Bapska	32235
Baranjsko Petrovo Selo	31322
Batina	31306
Beli Manastir	31300
Berak	32243
Bijelo Brdo	31204
Bilje	31327
Bobota	32225
Bogdanovci	32000
Bokšić (near Čakovci)	32238
Bolman	31323
Borovo	32227
Borovo Naselje	32223
Bršadin	32222
Branjin Vrh	31301
Branjina (near Popovci)	31303
Cerić	32100
Čakovci	32238
Čeminac	31325
Ćelije	32225
Dalj	31226
Darda	31326
Divoš	31000
Donje Novo Selo (near Nijemci)	32245
Draž	31305
Duboševica	31304
Deletovci	32244

/...

Place	New postal code number a/
Erdut	31206
Ernestinovo	31215
Gaboš	32212
Gajić (near Draž)	31305
Gornjak	32000
Grabovac	31300
Grabovo (near Sotin)	32232
Ilača	32248
Ilok	32236
Ivanci	32100
Jagodnjak	31324
Jakobovac	32000
Jasenovac	31300
Kamenac	31300
Karadžićevo (near Jarmin)	32280
Karanac	31315
Klisa	32000
Kneževi Vinogradi	31309
Kneževo	31302
Kopačevo (near Bilje)	31327
Koprivna	31000
Korog	32100
Kotlina	31300
Kozarac (near Čeminac)	31325
Kozjak	31300
Laslovo	31214
Lipovac	32246
Lipovača	32000
Lovas	32237
Luč	31300
Ludvinci	32000
Lug	31328
Majiške Mede (near Bolman)	31323
Marinci	32100
Markušica	32213
Mece (near Darda)	31326

/...

Place	New postal code number a/
Mikluševci (near Čakovci)	32238
Mirkovac	31300
Mirkovci	32240
Mitrovac	31300
Mlaka Antinska	32213
Mohovo	32000
Negoslavci	32239
Nijemci	32245
Novi Bezdan (near Baranjsko Petrovo Selo)	31322
Novi Bolman	31300
Novi Čakovci	32000
Novi Čeminac	31300
Novi Jankovci	32100
Novo Nevesinje (near Bar.Petr.Selo)	31322
Opatovac	32233
Orolik	32243
Ostrovo	32211
Ovčara	32000
Pačetin	32000
Palača	31214
Paulin Dvor	31000
Petlovac	31321
Petrova Slatina	31000
Petrovci	32229
Podgrade	32100
Podolje (near Markušica)	31303
Podrinje (near Popovci)	32213
Podunavlje (near Bilje)	31327
Popovac	31303
Sarvaš (near Bijelo Brdo)	31204
Silaš	31000
Slakovci	32242
Sokolovac	31300
Sotin	32232
Srijemske Laze (near Slakovci)	32242
Stari Jankovci	32241

Place	New postal code number a/
Sudaraž	31300
Suza	31308
Svinjarevci (near Negoslavci)	32239
Šarengrad	32234
Šećerana	31300
Šidski Banovci	32247
Širine	31300
Šodolovci	31000
Šumarina	31300
Švajcarnica (near Darda)	31326
Tenja	31207
Tikveš (near Lug)	31328
Tompojevci	32238
Topolje	31304
Tordinci	32211
Torjanci	31322
Tovarnik	32249
Trpinja	32224
Uglješ (near Darda)	31326
Vardarac	31300
Vera	32225
Vinkovački Banovci (near Šidski Banovci)	32247
Vukovar	32000
Zeleno Polje	31300
Zlatna Greda	31300
Zmajevac	31307

a/ Croatian Post and Telecommunications has put into effect from July 1995 new postal code numbers for the State territory.

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LETTER DATED 11 SEPTEMBER 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you the Presidential statement made on the occasion of the visit of Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Manzi BAKURAMUTSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Rwanda to the United Nations

95-27529 (E) 110995 120995

/...

Annex

Presidential statement made on the occasion of the visit of Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

On the occasion of the visit to Rwanda by Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who had brought a special message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Government of Rwanda is pleased to record its appreciation and high regard of the efforts and support by the international community towards the reconstruction of the country.

The Government reiterates its unflinching determination to do everything possible to enable the safe return of all Rwandan refugees, in the letter and spirit of the Bujumbura declaration. No efforts will be spared to ensure that every Rwandan enjoys equal right to citizenship and protection by the Government. The return of all Rwandans is without preconditions, and this right is inalienable whatever the circumstances.

It is on this basis that when Rwandan nationals in Zaire were expelled under humiliating conditions, the Government employed great effort, despite our immense limitations, to ensure that all those expelled were safely and conveniently settled into their homes. The number of persons that crossed at Cyangungu and Gisenyi were 7,268 and 5,079 respectively. Of the total number of 12,347 persons expelled from Zaire, only 42 persons were separated from the rest at the border post of Cyangungu, while the number for Gisenyi was 205 persons. The separation was a safety precaution as 123 of those separated were soldiers of the former army, and they have, after screening, been taken to Gako Military Training Centre for a reintegration programme. Among those separated were 55 criminals that were in jail at Goma, and the rest were suspected of the crime of genocide. The total number of persons (69) being held for suspected involvement in genocide constitute about 0.6 per cent of all those expelled.

Within four days, all the returnees had been settled in their properties, with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and other members of the international community. These organizations have followed the returnees into their areas and are working with the Government to help these persons to start a new life.

In anticipation of further repatriation, reception centres at the border have been reinforced with the involvement of UNAMIR, UNHCR and other organizations so as to receive and provide basic services to returnees. These centres will remain open and are to be further strengthened to receive more returnees. The Government of Rwanda appeals to all the nationals who are outside to take advantage of this momentum. Furthermore, where necessary, due process of law will be followed under international monitoring. This and the ongoing strengthening of the judiciary constitute supplementary guarantees that there will be no arbitrary arrests.

The population that had settled on properties of other persons has been mobilized to vacate them for their legitimate owners, and any disputes over property are being handled by special committees at various levels of government.

All these efforts made towards safe return and reintegration of returnees is paying off dividends, as is evidenced by the rising numbers of persons returning voluntarily from Tanzania, Burundi and Zaire. From Burundi alone over 30,000 have repatriated voluntarily, most of them spontaneously over the last two months. It is expected that most of the 100,000 to 150,000 still in Burundi will have repatriated by the end of the year.

The Government is developing further mechanisms in collaboration with the United Nations system and other members of the international community to ensure that more people can be comfortably received in large numbers.

Similarly, the Government is soliciting the support and involvement of the international community in seeking innovative ways of expediting the healing process of the society and national reconciliation. This process will be possible once all the Rwandan nationals are settled in Rwanda and are actively involved.

The Government of Rwanda wishes to take this opportunity to thank the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs. Sadako Ogata, and the United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali for their manifest interest and untiring efforts in seeking solutions for the problems of Rwanda and Rwandan refugees.